

## TUMULTY ON GRILL AT "LEAK" INQUIRY

Secretary to the President  
Closely Questioned After Mak-  
ing Formal Statement.

### AGAIN CALLS FOR APOLOGY

Quotes Executive to Prove He  
Could Have Had No Con-  
nection With Affair.

Secretary to the President Joseph P. Tumulty was put on the grill by members of the House Rules Committee after having made a formal statement regarding his knowledge of the alleged leak to Wall Street on the President's peace note.

Mr. Tumulty made little effort to conceal his anger over being drawn into the matter, and reiterated his demand for an apology from Congressman Wood, who first mentioned his name in this connection.

#### Tumulty's Statement.

"I appear before the committee to repeat the unjust intimation that I gave information to B. M. Baruch in regard to the so-called peace note sent to the European belligerents last month by the Secretary of State. This intimation was contained in a statement made to this committee by Representative Wood of Indiana, a man whom I do not know. To the best of my knowledge I have never met Mr. Wood. Certainly he made no effort to find out the truth from me before dragging my name into this affair.

#### Denies Charge.

"I wish to deny generally and specifically that I gave advance information to Mr. Baruch or to anybody else in regard to the peace note. I did not know of the existence of this note or that this Government contemplated the dispatch of such a note until after printed copies of the note had been given to representatives of the press by the State Department. I was not consulted in the preparation of the note by the President or by anybody else. The conference and communications relating to the drafting of the note and its dispatch were confidential between the President and the Secretary of State.

#### Knew Nothing of It.

"I know nothing of them whatever, nor did any other person employed in the executive office.

"I have had no correspondence, written or telegraphic, with Mr. Baruch or anybody representing him, regarding this matter. I have had no telephone talks with Mr. Baruch or anybody representing him regarding this matter. I have never talked with him or anybody representing him, or with any one else, publicly or privately, with regard to this matter.

#### Only Assumptions.

"Apparently the only assumptions made against me are that I lunched with anybody else at the White House Hotel at or about the time of the preparation of the President's suggestion that the European belligerents state their peace terms. I have never breakfasted, lunched, dined, or taken any meal with Mr. Baruch. I have met him only at several banquets and large dinners, when many other persons were present. I have never discussed any peace or other note, either when it was in preparation or afterward, with Mr. Baruch or any other person engaged in the purchase or sale of securities of any kind in the stock market.

#### Never Speculated.

"While this is a complete denial of the only insinuations which have been made, I wish to go further and say that I have never engaged in stock market sales or purchases myself, nor through brokers, friends, or agents.

#### Discussed the President's Note.

"I discussed the President's note with no one; first, because my oath of service requires that I make no private use of official information; and, secondly, and specifically, because, as I have stated, I had not seen the President's note, and did not know that it was in preparation or even contemplated.

#### Asked For Secrecy.

"As I have already said in a public statement, I have frequently requested the President to keep me free from any knowledge of impending international moves so that I might not be embarrassed by requests for information from the newspaper correspondents who appeal to me in my office constantly for such information.

"The insinuations which have been made, whether concerned in political malice or merely through misinformation, are wholly false and without the slightest basis. I have not at any time acted as Mr. Wilson's secretary—first when he was governor of New Jersey and later when he became President—been interested in any stock transactions of any kind, or given any information to any other person upon which purchases or sales might be made. I wish to make this statement as sweeping and complete as I know how.

#### Waiting For Apology.

"I am still waiting for Mr. Wood's public apology.

"I am authorized by the President to quote him as follows: 'I wish in justice to Mr. Tumulty to say that he has stated the exact fact. He had no knowledge of the note whatever until it was given out for publication.'

#### Answers Questions.

After he had finished reading his typewritten statement, Secretary Tumulty announced his readiness to answer any and all questions the committee might ask him.

#### Thorough Inquiry.

In reply to other questions, Secretary Tumulty said he had made a thorough inquiry among the employees at the White House to ascertain

whether any of the employees there had knowledge of the dispatch of the note, and had satisfied himself that none of them knew of its preparation. Mr. Tumulty said all the stenographers and typewriters at the White House were under close suspicion and were trusted implicitly.

#### Only Speculation.

Asked by Congressman Campbell if he had any theory as to how the leak originated, the Secretary said: "I have nothing but speculation and guesswork. I want to be careful what I say here. I have been the victim of insinuation, and I do not wish to say anything here which I do not know to be a positive fact."

Secretary Tumulty's warmth of feeling in reference to Congressman Wood for "dragging my name into this affair" caused Congressman Campbell to ask him: "Haven't you heard that Congressman Wood offered to make his statement in private before the committee?"

#### Asks To Be Excused.

"I wish you wouldn't ask me to discuss Mr. Wood," replied the President's Secretary. "I would be ashamed to be a party to the tarnishing of the reputation of a public man on the strength of a letter from a man named Curtis, whom no one knows anything about. If I were guilty of this thing, I wouldn't be fit to hold the smallest office in this country."

At this juncture Chairman Henry suggested that the witness confine himself to answering questions which Congressman Chipfield insisted that the record be made to show that Secretary Tumulty spoke with great feeling and warmth.

#### No Definite Information.

Asked if he had been able to discover any leak himself, Tumulty said he had been unable to get any definite information, though he suggested the very fact that the note passed through so many hands might explain the idea of a leak.

He added that he believed the newspaper violated confidence on Secretary Lansing's announcement about the note, said Tumulty, "but you can see a newspaper man might tell a friend—and it wouldn't take much for anyone to suspect what that means."

#### Made Every Inquiry.

Tumulty said he'd made every inquiry possible at the White House to ascertain if any leak was possible there. He found, he said, that none knew about the matter, and that "a clerk could be held under suspicion."

He added "every man there can be trusted absolutely."

Pressed as to whether he had any information pointing to any person in the leak, Tumulty said: "I have none. I might have suspicions built on rumor, but when reputations are involved, I wouldn't say anything."

#### Told By Correspondent.

Tumulty's first knowledge of the note, he said, came from a press association correspondent in the middle of the afternoon, who told him: "The peace note has been given out."

Tumulty explained that the usual procedure when the President wrote a note was for him to send it direct to the State Department.

Tumulty put into the record a letter from L. T. Russell, of the Newark Morning Ledger, indicating that "Mr. Curtis" who furnished Congressman Wood with his information, might be a man who gave "tips" to newspapers on news events.

#### Acquainted With Him.

"You are acquainted with Barney M. Baruch?" asked Mr. Chipfield. "Yes, I know him."

"When did you last see him before December 29?"

"I saw him at the Gridiron dinner on December 9."

"Were you near him?"

"About five seats away."

"Do you know J. R. Regan, of the Knickerbocker Hotel, New York?"

"Yes."

"Ever had any transactions with him?"

"No."

"Have you ever had any transactions with W. B. Hibbs & Co. of this city?"

"No," said Tumulty.

"Have you frequented Hibbs' office?"

"Yes—once. I will tell you about it."

"If I want it I will ask for it," said Chipfield, who had already had a slight run-in with Tumulty.

This came when Tumulty said, "Go as far as you like" in questioning.

"I will do that without your permission," snapped Congressman Chipfield.

"I object to that line of talk," said Congressman Foster, Democrat.

"Object to what? You take only one view of this matter," said Chipfield angrily.

## TO USE AMERICANS FIGHTING IN EUROPE

Defense Body to Urge Repatriation  
of Soldiers of Fortune  
in Armies Abroad.

### PLAN SUGGESTED BY IRWIN

Writer Would Have Such Men  
Return to Teach Lessons  
to United States.

Repatriation of American soldiers of fortune who have served during the progress of the war in the various European armies will be vigorously agitated at the forthcoming congress of the National Security League in this city the latter part of this month, as a measure of national defense.

This fact has developed in connection with striking disclosures made by Will Irwin, an American war correspondent and magazine writer, before the National Press Club last night concerning the extent to which American volunteers serving with the British, French and Italian armies are being developed into exceptionally well-trained officers and soldiers.

#### Many Reach High Rank.

"Many of them have risen to high rank. A personal friend of mine, whom I had known in the United States before the outbreak of the war, enlisted in the British army as a 'Tommy.' By dint of exceptional ability he rose to the rank of major. He is now in hospital suffering from slight wounds, and will return to the front with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Before the end of the war, if he lives, he will undoubtedly reach the rank of colonel. He, like all of those who have earned commissions, has won his way from the bottom, and he ranks as one of the most efficient officers in the British army. He now knows modern warfare in all its phases.

#### Experts in Modern Warfare.

"All through the army divisions on the west front one comes across American soldiers and officers who have been through some of the worst battles the world has ever witnessed, and have come out as tried experts in the school of modern warfare.

"It seems to me that when we talk about preparedness in this country, we should consider the tremendous advantage it would be to us if these 30,000 or more highly trained and wonderfully efficient soldiers could be brought back to this country at the close of the European war and be made the nucleus of military organizations in the United States.

"But as it is, our country, through our State Department and our Congress, has closed the door to these men. Our State Department has ruled that they have lost their American citizenship, and the laws passed by our Congress have made it so that, even if the bar of expatriation were let down, men who have won high rank in the battles of Europe cannot hope for a larger commission in the American army as a start-off, than that of second lieutenant."

#### Rolling in Marburg's Case.

The State Department's ruling regarding expatriation of Americans fighting with the armies of Europe was handed out in the case of Theodore Marburg, Jr., of Baltimore, son of the former American Minister to Holland. Young Marburg, who joined the Royal British Aviation Corps at the outbreak of the European war, had risen to the rank of lieutenant, when he had his leg shot off on the French front. He returned to this country to recuperate, but on leaving again for England last fall, was denied an American passport on the ground that he had sacrificed his American citizenship by taking the oath of allegiance required of persons joining the military service of the belligerent nations.

The ruling of the State Department, it was explained at the time, was made necessary in part by the requirements of neutrality. At the close of the war, it was stated, all Americans who had enlisted in the armies abroad would be in the position of expatriates, although it was indicated that individuals coming under this ban would have opportunity to apply for a restoration of their citizenship.

## POSLAM QUICK TO BRING BACK HEALTH OF SKIN

Poslam will do all that you can expect of an efficient remedy for the skin, and usually in more. Stops itching with first application, readily removes pimples, blackheads and blemishes, clears inflamed skin over night, controls and eradicates violent itching, Eczema. Assuredly Poslam is the remedy for your use whenever the skin ails. Every day see its successful work repeated in hundreds of cases.

Your druggist sells Poslam. For free sample write to: Emergency Laboratories, 32 West 15th St., New York.

## ECONOMIC WORK TO GO ON

Club Women's Activities Not Con-  
sidered to Awarding Prizes.

Asserting that the work the economics department of the District Federation of Women's Clubs hopes to do in connection with the domestic service problem will not end with the awarding of the prizes in the competition just closed, Miss Ellen Marshall Rugg, secretary of the department, today issued a statement for that department. Mrs. J. Edson Briggs, chairman of the department, said plans for continued activity of the department have not yet been formulated.

Prizes, one of which is the \$10 award of The Washington Times for domestic of longest service with one mistress and in one family, will be awarded at an open meeting of the federation on the evening of January 23.

Taking part in the meeting for the awards of prizes will be Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. G. G. Cornwell, Mrs. Fred D. Heisler, Mrs. Clarence B. Smith, Miss Ellen Marshall Rugg, and Mrs. J. Finney Engle.

## ART REFERENDUM COMMENCES TODAY

Experiment to Ascertain If  
Popular and Artistic Appre-  
ciation Coincide.

Here's a chance for citizens of the District of Columbia to vote. Whatever Congress may think about it, the officers of the Corcoran Gallery of Art consider the residents of Washington fully capable of exercising the franchise, hence the popular referendum on the sixth exhibition of contemporary American oil paintings, now on view at the gallery.

This was the first day of the voting. The balloting was not heavy today, because this is a "pay day," hence the attendance is generally limited to artists who wish to study pictures at their leisure, or to visitors to the city.

But tomorrow, a free day, is expected to bring forth amateur art critics in large numbers. Artists themselves are showing great interest in the voting, and are anxious to see how nearly the popular verdict is in accord with that of the jury which already has made its awards.

Upon entering the gallery each visitor was given a small ballot, on which was printed an invitation to vote and the following instructions:

"The artist whose picture receives the greatest number of votes will be awarded a prize of \$200 given by the committee on works of art of the gallery."

"Every picture in the exhibition is eligible for this award with the exception of those numbered 49, 51, and 250."

"Each painting has a number on the frame. Place on the dotted line below the number of the picture you consider the best, and deposit this vote in the ballot box at the head of the main staircase, or the one at the main entrance."

The three pictures which are not eligible were painted by artists who have since died.

The committee which made the awards was made up of five of the foremost artists in the country—Childe Hassam, George Bellows, Walter Griffin, Philip L. Hale, and Charles Morris Young.

#### THIEVES GET JEWELRY

Steel Property Valued at \$200  
From Home in Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Jan. 8.—Sneak-thieves stole jewelry and other articles valued at about \$200 from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Kemp L. Lambeth, 113 North Columbus street, yesterday afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock.

Mrs. Henrietta C. Kimball, aged sixty-six, widow of Edward Kimball, died yesterday afternoon at her home at 1208 Duke street. Funeral arrangements have not yet been completed.

At a meeting yesterday afternoon in St. Mary's Hall, owners of lots in St. Mary's Cemetery considered plans for beautifying the cemetery. A committee was appointed to report at a meeting to be held January 21. Rev. Louis Smet, pastor of St. Mary's Church, presided.

Congressman Martin A. Morrison, of Indiana, will speak at the laymen's meeting of the Westminster Building this evening. Officers will also be elected by the league.

Mrs. Sarah C. Elliott, aged seventy-eight, died at her home on Braddock Heights. Deceased was the widow of the late Charles Elliott and is survived by three sons, Robert, Thomas and James, and two daughters, Misses Besse and Katie Elliott. Funeral arrangements have not been made.

#### WET BY ONE VOTE.

NEVADA, Mo., Jan. 8.—Monett, Mo., a town of 5,000 population, voted "wet" by one vote at a local option election June 16 of last year, according to a decision in circuit court. Official canvass of the votes gave the election to the anti-prohibition forces by a majority of seven votes. Dry adherents contested.

Dr. Sangerbund, the famous Paris specialist, first discovered that dandruff and itching hair are caused by a microbe. Then came the discovery of the value of the real Parisian Sage (Sage) in destroying the dandruff germ and promptly preventing the further loss of hair. The effect of only three days' use of Parisian Sage is to completely remove the dandruff and the itching, and that they can be quickly rid of it and save their hair by using a few ounces of Parisian Sage.

Parisian Sage is sold by O'Donnell's Drug Stores and good druggists everywhere. It's an inexpensive, dainty perfume, and will surely cause hair to grow soft, lustrous, and really seem twice as abundant.—Adv.

## THIS STOPS HAIR FROM FALLING OUT

Ever try to count the dead hairs in your comb and brush? They are nature's warning of future baldness and proof that the dangerous little dandruff germ is busy on your scalp.

## JURY IS PUZZLED BY SMALL MURDER

Defendant in Strange Case Pre-  
sents Aspects of Human  
Chameleon.

### INGENIOUS PLAN SHOWN

Evidence Produced Against De-  
fendant Broker Purely  
Circumstantial.

OSISPEE, N. H., Jan. 8.—The twelve most thoroughly puzzled men in the United States today, beyond doubt, are those who listened to the final testimony in the trial of Frederick L. Small, former broker, charged with the murder of his wife, out of the sum of which they must decide whether the crippled camper of Mountain View shall be written into criminal history as a murderer of unsurpassed ingenuity or as an equally unique catapaw of circumstance.

With the evidence all in, Small, at the end, presents the aspect of a human chameleon, red with guilt against the background constructed by the State and innocently white in the reflection of his brief but formidable defense.

Many Motives Offered.

Only one big, uncontested fact has survived through the eleven trial days. It is conceded by the defense that the charred body found in the cellar of the fire-consumed bungalow on the shore of Lake Ossipee was that of Mrs. Small, and the bullet hole in the forehead, the fractured skull and garrote rope with

which the murderer completed his task forbid question of the manner of her death.

Motives aplenty which might have actuated the respondent have been stamped upon the minds of the jurors. Small has been shown to have threatened the life of his wife more than once; it is known his thoughts had turned back to the second Mrs. Small, whom he divorced eight years ago; beyond that, there was \$20,000 to be collected on the joint insurance policy taken out at his urging.

But for all that the State relies most strongly in its hope of conviction on the remarkable and elaborate scheme to which the murderer resorted to conceal his crime. Combined as they were in this scheme, science and craft all but obliterated corpus delicti and clues alike.

Telephoned From Hotel.

No casual cutthroat invading the lonely camp to plunder and, if need be, kill would have had reason to go to such lengths in the hope of concealment, it is argued. Nor could such a one be expected to have at hand the rare chemical compound with which the bungalow fire was kindled.

Seldom, if ever, has an accused slayer been so entangled in the net of circumstance as is Small, yet for all that the case is purely circumstantial. That he was more than a hundred miles away when the bungalow burned he did not even have to prove, for it was in Young's Hotel, in Boston, that the long distance telephone found him a few minutes after neighbors reached the black hole over which the bungalow had stood.

Officers to See Show

Army and Navy Men Will Inspect Automobiles.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—United States army and navy officers are going to the New York automobile show today to see how many different kinds of motor cars make up a world. The importance of automobiles in warfare is the excuse. Alan R. Hawley will lead a delegation from the Aero Club of America.

100 Mattresses—American Fiber, with rolled edge and closely tufted, covered with art ticking. Special price.....\$3.50

Extra Special—Layer Felt Mattresses, 50 lbs., covered in art ticking. Distribution limited to 50. Special price.....\$10.45

Mattresses—Every kind at every price, at \$2.50 to \$22.50 instead of \$3.00 to \$27.50, during the January sale.

Box Springs—With reed edge, steel tempered springs, layer felt top, best ticking covering. Made to order in any size to 4-6.....\$12.98

National Springs—250 of these springs, guaranteed not to sag. Special price.....\$2.98

Other Springs—Reduced prices \$3.98 to \$9.00; regular prices \$5.50 to \$11.00.

Another Suite—10 piece mahogany Suite, dull finish. Special price.....\$185.50

Dining Room Suite—William and Mary period, 10 pieces, including Buffet, China Case, Serving Table, Dining Table, 5 Side Chairs and 1 Arm Chair. Special price.....\$140

Rockers—Taylor's Rockers, of quartered oak and mahogany finish, with Spanish leather seat. Special price.....\$11.75

Morris Chairs, golden oak, with broad arms, spring seat and back, leatherette covered. Special price.....\$5.00

Royal Easy Chairs—Solid oak, spring seat and back, complete with footstool. Rest. Special price.....\$12.75

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## SEEK MORE PAY FOR BUREAU MACHINISTS

Union Officers Want Higher  
Scale for Men Under Di-  
rector-Ralph.

N. P. Allfas, president of Columbia Lodge of machinists in Government employ, with William H. Johnston, international president of the machinists' union, today called at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to confer with Director Joseph E. Ralph in connection with the effort of bureau machinists to get more pay.

Under the present appropriation act, it has been held, Mr. Allfas said, that machinists could not be paid more than their present rates, \$4.00 and \$4.48. He believes this is a misinterpretation of the appropriation act, and the machinists are demanding at least \$4.80 a day.

Navy Yard Men To Act.

Washington Navy Yard machinists are expected to take some definite action this week in protest over what they consider too small a raise in their pay. "There is openly expressed strong dissatisfaction with the increase announced by Secretary Daniels last week," Mr. Allfas said.

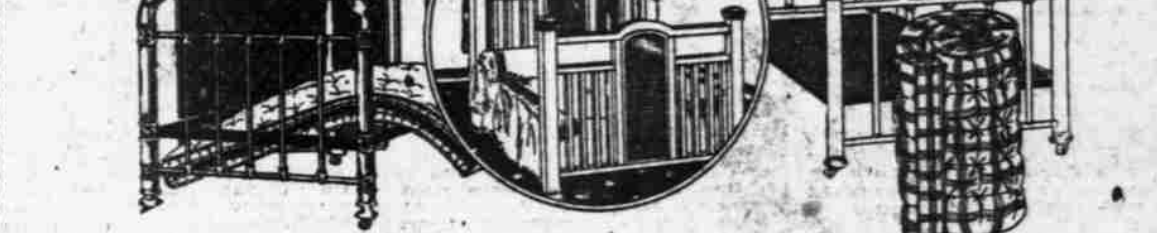
Near Strike at Norfolk.

In Norfolk, he stated, a strike today was narrowly averted. He has just returned from that city with Mr. Johnson. Mr. Allfas will confer with Navy Department officials again this week in behalf of machinists in the Washington and several other navy yards. He talked with Secretary Daniels Saturday.

## The Palais Royal

A. LISNER HOURS: 9 TO 6. G Street

## A January Sale Suggesting March 4



This January Clearance Sale—with prices in instances from one-quarter to one-half less than regular—suggests future as well as present needs. The "Inauguration" will attract greater than ever crowds for greater than ever time this March. Anticipate your needs.

Beds—Simmons Steel Beds now \$8.75 to \$14.00 instead of \$10.00 to \$16.00.

Simmons Steel Beds, wood finishes, now \$10.00 to \$16.00 instead of \$11.50 to \$18.00.

Mattresses—Every kind at every price, at \$2.50 to \$22.50 instead of \$3.00 to \$27.50, during the January sale.

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